Fig. 2.

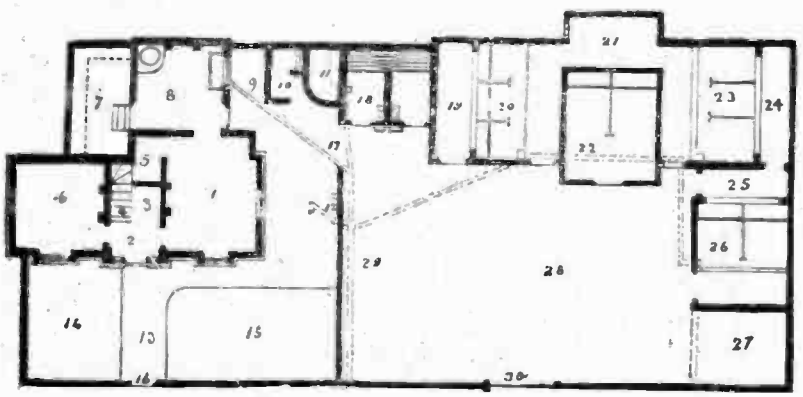

Fig. 1.

MODEL FARM-HOUSE AND FARMERY.

Plans and Description of a small Model Farm-house and Farmery, in the immediate neighbourhood of a small town, and applicable to town Farm-houses generally, with remarks.

BY A YOUNG PROVINCIAL ARCHITECT.

As the progress of science, arts, and manufactures, and indeed of refinement in every thing, advances with such rapid strides, and as the wants and necessities of all the various grades and branches of society increase in proportion to such advancement, and as a necessary consequence of it, so, in course of time, and by the due operation of the salutary effects of its increased means of comfort, convenience, and even luxury, will it be the sure means of creating in the breasts of those who have hitherto existed remote from its influence—and amongst these may perhaps above all others be ranked the farmer—a desire to participate in its advantages. So sure is it to draw them forth, out of the state of pristine ignorance, and I may say almost semi-barbarism, in which it has ever been the fancy of too many of our farmers in the more remote and sequestered villages, obstinately to secede from all other society and influence, and render themselves so exclusive: and to this circumstance, in a great measure, is attributable their apathy [illegible] of any thing new, of any thing without a precedent, of any thing, in fact, which has not been done a thousand times before. Nevertheless, as one portion of society advances in refinement and luxury, the other and inferior portions will not fail, in due season, to follow; though the period may appear somewhat remote to the more short-sighted or unthinking part of the community. I think we have only to look around us, to discover an every-day proof of this. Indeed, the vast march of intellect in the improvements and inventions which characterize these extraordinary times, render a change in the habits and general life of the farmer almost an absolute consequence of them. There is, I say, therefore, much to be hoped for in the way of improvement, even in their condition yet.

Moreover, this view of the case, even in a metaphysical, or rather in a moral light, becomes interesting, and is well worthy the devotion of our best faculties to its amendment and promotion, inasmuch as by the very fact existing of the necessity and the employment of proper men to provide superior comfort and accommodation for those who have not hitherto had the enjoyment of them, will not fail of calling into action some of the better and more refined sympathies of our nature, at least in the minds of all reflecting persons. And we are well aware, that whatever will do this, has a decided tendency to the ultimate enlightening and benefit of mankind at large.

And so it is, that the subject of superior economy and convenience, in the planning of farm-house and farmeries, has of late been so much more attentively studied than it formerly was.

Indeed, a much superior system now prevails with regard to these things in the country than formerly obtained; and it is not now considered such superfluous expenditure to employ an architect even for the erection of a more insignificant building than a farm-house; and I am convinced that gentlemen are gradually falling into a proper appreciation and employment of the talents and services of architects, who must be poor architects indeed, who are not able to save their employer the amount of their commission, in a proper and equitable surveillance of the works, in their different stages of commencement, progress, and completion. For, in spite of that great and irremediable detraction from its usefulness, the great number of interlopers and upstarts (and which even the society of British architects cannot prevent or put down), the profession still maintains a dignity, which does, and ever will, cling to those professors who do honestly and conscientiously follow up the principle of protecting the interests of the employer from the rapacity or extravagance of the builder, and on the other hand, of securing the interests of the builder from the avarice or injustice of the employer. There are, of course, other offices attached to the profession of the architect which I need not here take up any more time to dilate further upon, as they have been sufficiently discussed by older and abler hands than me; however, I cannot, *en passant*, forbear animadverting upon one which has very often and forcibly struck me, and that is, their genius in design, and its appreciation. It has often to me been matter of astonishment, the little notice bestowed by most, and by the "profanum vulgus" in particular, upon erections which possess no magnitude, while at the same time they may possess great intrinsic merit, as far as the genius of design is concerned; and, on the other hand, how much attention is paid by them to buildings possessing magnitude, and which at the same time, to an enlightened and intelligent mind, shall be utterly devoid of interest. This I think might be, and is to some, a source of considerable annoyance and disappointment; and certainly so to all young architects, unless, indeed, they happen to be thorough philosophers, and really such in fact. Indeed, I have known little things which were tasteful and excellent in their kind to be passed by almost unnoticed, while things of greater magnitude and far less merit, indeed some of them in the most barbarous and execrable taste, I have heard pronounced "very pretty." I could give instances and comparisons of this (even local instances and comparisons), but I think the former might appear needless, and the latter invidious; therefore I forbear. However, so much for the appreciation of the labours of (that enlightened and intelligent class of professionals)—architects!

Following up the former portions of my remarks, I beg leave to present, for your consideration and insertion, the annexed sketches and description of a small farm-house and farmery, recently erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Henry Ward, Esq., an architect of great merit and experience, in the small town of Stoke-upon-Trent, in the Staffordshire Potteries. It was built upon the glebe land, and is immediately attached to the rectory-house, in the outskirts of the town. It has about fifty acres of land attached to it, which is all pasture-land, it being principally used as a farm for the production and sale of milk.

Fig. 1 shews the ground plan of it, drawn to a scale of 32 feet to an inch, and including the whole of the buildings; and if the reader will have the patience or the goodness to accompany me for a short time, I will just explain to him the figuring on it. We will begin, first, with the dwelling-house, in which No. 1 is the kitchen or living apartment, 14 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 6 inches; No. 2, the entrance, with a small hall; No. 3, a place for hats, coats, &c.; No. 4, the staircase; No. 5, the pantry, with proper shelves all round; No. 6, the parlour, 12 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches; No. 7, the dairy, 12 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 9 inches; No. 8, the brewhouse or